

PARIS ARISTOCRACY DRESSES LIKE THIS



Here is the very latest fashion from Paris. The picture was taken on the Boie de Boulogne, the most aristocratic residential section of the French capital.

WORLD'S MARKETS

WALL STREET. New York, June 9.—Stocks were forced steadily upon a breaking market throughout the morning and prices gave way in all directions. The effect of the improvement late last week was soon lost and many new

TABLOID BOOZE BRINGS JOY TO MAINE; TOPERS CARRY BOOZE IN VEST POCKETS



Tabloid booze drummers are said to be doing a rushing business in Maine, which is a prohibition state.

Silver Phizzes, pousse cafes, highballs of any sort, cocktails or even just a plain "handle of suds" may be had in condensed form today in Maine. The Webb law in trying to keep liquor out of the Pine Tree State is up against a pretty stiff proposition. The thirty ones seem to be a shrewd and crafty lot. Whiskey tablets and beer lozenges are foiling the lynx-eyed Maine sheriffs. It is an easy matter to locate a barrel of beer or even a jug of whiskey. However, it is quite difficult to find a cocktail tablet—add boiling water and serve—and most anyone walking down the street may have on his person enough condensed booze to supply a banquet, but the sheriff wouldn't know it. So the tabloid rum drummers are doing a brisk business in Maine. Lots of those who are dependent on strong drink for the maintenance of their health and spirits have put in a good supply of the waters and are conducting private distilleries in their own homes. Just what is the tablet doesn't seem to worry anyone much, as long as the solution when produced tastes something—and looks a little—like rum. The chances are that the constituent elements of the tablets are no more

low records were reached. Reports that a fresh outbreak of hostilities in the Balkans was not unlikely disturbed foreign markets, and selling here by London once more was a depressing factor. Calling of loans by banks threw on the market stocks which were unobtainable except at large concessions. Commission houses sold steadily and calls for more margins were not met. The metal stocks in particular were weak.

The stock market was under heavy pressure at the opening today. The copper shares and steel were sold in large amounts. A number of new low records were reached on the first transactions today. The Hill stocks and Pennsylvania held steady, but practically all the remaining prominent shares were subsequently lower. Losses of 1 to 2 points were sustained by Steel, Amalgamated, Smelting, Canadian Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Chesapeake & Ohio, Can. Western Union, Consolidated Gas and Great Northern Ore.

Fractional recoveries were not maintained, prices breaking again under severe liquidation at various points. Canadian Pacific declined 3/8; Lehigh 2 1/2 and Can 2 points.

Coincident with the assembling of the supreme court at Washington, business took a sudden drop, traders awaiting definite word whether any important decisions would be made today. Prices, nevertheless, went up slowly, recoveries reaching a point in Reading, Steel and Union Pacific. North American slumped 1/4 to 60 on a few transactions.

Chicago Grain. Chicago, June 9.—Prospects of a big decrease in the visible supply total hardened wheat prices today after an easy start. There were also predictions that the government crop report would show a reduced condition percentage compared with May 1. Rains southwest were responsible for the slight weakness at the outset. The opening was unchanged to 1-3c off July first sales were at 80 1-4@2-5 to 90 3-8c, a shade to 1-5c down but the price rallied to 90 5-8@3-4c.

Accumulating stock weakened corn. July started unchanged to 1-8c lower at 58 to 58 1-8 and declined to 57 3-4 @7-8c.

Oats showed bearish tendencies under active hedging by cash houses. July, which opened the same as Saturday night to 1-8c lower at 38 1-4 to 38 1-8c touched 38 3-8@1-2c, and then sagged to 38 1-8c.

Provisions were supported by standing orders to purchase, pork. Initial transactions varied from 2 1-2 decline to 5@7 1-2 advance, with September at \$19.80 to \$19.82 1-2 for pork, \$11.05 for lard and \$11.35@11.37 1-2 for ribs.

Wheat—Afterward, huge primary receipts brought about a temporary reaction. The close was steady, with July 3-8@1-2c net higher at 90 7-8c.

Corn—Prices subsequently rallied with wheat. The close was firm at 58 1-8@1-4c for July, a net gain of a shade.

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GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

Condition of Spring Wheat is Given at 93.5 and of Winter Wheat 83.5—Falling Off in Price and Production From Last Year

Washington, June 9.—Some idea of the area planted to the great grain crops of the country and of the prospective size of these crops, with the exception of corn, was given today when the Department of Agriculture at 2:15 p. m., issued its June crop report showing the condition of these grains on June 1, the acreage planted to each and estimates of the yield per acre and the total production, based upon the ratio of the average condition on June 1 to the final yield in preceding years. These statistics were gathered from the many correspondents and agents of the department's bureau of statistics and compiled by the crop reporting board. Statistics for the various crops, with comparisons for other years follow: Spring wheat: Area planted 18,663,000 acres, compared with 17,243,000 acres last year 20,381,000 acres in 1911, and 18,352,000 acres in 1910. Condition 93.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 95.8 per cent last year, and 93.8 per cent, the 10-year average. Indicated yield, 13.5 bushels per acre, compared with 17.2 bushels last year, and 13.3 bushels the 1908-12 average. Estimated total production, 252,900,000 bushels, compared with 330,348,000 bushels last year, 190,682,000 bushels in 1911, 200,975,000 bushels in 1910, and 265,000,000 in 1909.

with 399,919,000 bushels last year, 420,656,000 bushels in 1911, 434,142,000 bushels in 1910 and 418,000,000 bushels in 1909. All wheat: Area planted, 46,601,000 acres, compared with 70,267,000 acres last year, 621,338,000 acres in 1911 and 635,121,000 acres in 1910. Condition, 87.2 per cent of a normal, compared with 82.3 per cent last year and 86.1 per cent, the 10-year average. Indicated yield, 15.0 bushels per acre, compared with 15.9 bushels last year and 14.5 bushels, the 1908-12 average. Estimated total production, 744,000,000 bushels, compared with 730,267,000 bushels last year, 621,338,000 bushels in 1911, 635,121,000 bushels in 1910, and 682,000,000 bushels in 1909. Oats: Area planted, 38,241,000 acres compared with 37,917,000 acres last year, 37,723,000 acres in 1911 and 37,548,000 in 1910. Condition, 87.0 per cent of a normal, compared with 91.1 per cent last year and 85.4 per cent, the 10-year average. Indicated yield, 28.8 bushels per acre, compared with 37.4 bushels last year and 29.7 bushels, the 1908-12 average. Estimated total production, 1,109,000,000 bushels compared with 1,418,337,000 bushels last year, 922,298,000 bushels in 1911, 1,186,341,000 bushels in 1910 and 1,097,000,000 in 1909. Barley: Area planted, 7,255,000 acres, compared with 7,530,000 acres last year, 7,627,000 acres in 1911 and 7,743,000 acres in 1910. Condition, 87.1 per cent of a normal, compared with 91.1 per cent last year and 90.5 per cent, the 10-year average. Indicated yield, 21.4 bushels per acre, compared with 29.7 bushels last year and 24.5 bushels, the 1908-12 average. Estimated total production, 177,000,000 bushels, compared with 223,824,000 bushels last year, 160,240,000 bushels in 1911, and 173,832,000 bushels in 1910. Rye: Conditions, 90.9 per cent of a normal compared with 91.0 per cent on May 1 1913, 87.7 per cent on June 1 last year and 89.7 per cent, the 10-year average. Indicated yield, 16.5 bushels per acre, compared with 16.8 bushels last year and 16.2 bushels, the 1908-12 average. Hay: Condition, 87.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 88.5 per cent on May 1, 1913, and 89.8 per cent last year. Pastures: Condition, 89.2 per cent of a normal, compared with 87.1 per cent on May 1 1913, 93.7 per cent in 1912 and 89.5 per cent, the 10-year average. The vegetarian cause could not suffer a heavier blow than the desertion of Japan.—Philadelphia Record.

U. S. TEAM VICTORIOUS

McLoughlin's Defeat of Doust Clinches America's Right to Play With Germans for the Davis Cup in the International Tennis Tournament

West Side Tennis Club, New York, June 9.—The United States tennis team won its right to play Germany in the second round of the Davis cup international tournament by defeating the Australasian combination here this afternoon in the fourth match of the series. Maurice E. McLoughlin, by beating Stanley N. Doust in the third of the singles matches in three straight sets, clinched the victory started on Friday. The scores by which McLoughlin defeated the Australasian team captain were 6-4, 6-2. This gave America three out of the four singles matches and Australasia the one doubles match. Although the match between Williams and Rice followed McLoughlin's victory, it was nothing more than an exhibition since even if Rice had won the score would still stand three matches to two in favor of the United States. The severity of McLoughlin's service and returns caused the downfall of Doust. The visitor was unable to handle the ball propelled with such terrific speed in a manner suitable for constant placing. His best asset was a slow and low ball which rarely rose six inches above the top of the net. This made it difficult for McLoughlin to use his overhand smash to the best advantage, but by playing hard at every available ball, he clinched the match that was needed to give his team victory. The Australasians took their defeat in sportsmanlike fashion. Doust shook his head gravely as the last of McLoughlin's cannon ball services swept by him and then rushed over to be the first to congratulate his aburn-haired conqueror. The handshaking over Doust took the megaphone from the umpire's hands and asked the stands to join him in "three cheers for the American team." The cheers were given with vigor and found an echo on the east stand in a staccato cheer for the Australasians. In the event of the appointment of ex-Governor McMillin to the Peruvian post his wife, who is one of the most beautiful and accomplished of Southern women, will of course be the official American lady in that

WELL KNOWN SOCIAL LEADER OF SOUTH MAY REPRESENT U. S. SOCIALLY ABROAD



Mrs. Benton McMillin.

Nashville, Tenn., June 9.—(Special)—Among the number of American women who will represent their country socially in foreign lands during the present Democratic administration will probably be Mrs. Benton McMillin, wife of the former governor of Tennessee. The administration is favorably considering the appointment of her distinguished husband as minister to Peru. He will almost certainly be tendered some diplomatic post. In the event of the appointment of ex-Governor McMillin to the Peruvian post his wife, who is one of the most beautiful and accomplished of Southern women, will of course be the official American lady in that distant country. She is as fully qualified by training and instinct for such duties as her husband is for the post he is to fill. The youth and beauty of Mrs. McMillin made the capitol of Tennessee the center of social activity in the south during the administration of her husband. Her diplomacy and wit were no small help to him in his political rise. In addition to her social accomplishments, Mrs. McMillin is an actress of no mean ability. She recently took the leading role in a Greek pageant given in the city of Nashville in which she was supported by a cast of eight hundred young men and women.

IMPORTS FROM THE PHILIPPINES

Washington, June 9.—During the nine months ending with March last the value of the imports from the United States into the Philippine islands was \$15,468,592, or 44 per cent of the total importations, which amounted to \$34,817,224. The increase of 6 per cent in imports over the previous corresponding period was due almost wholly to increased importations from the United States. Official statistics of the foreign commerce of the Philippines compiled by the bureau of insular affairs show also that this country figured in the Philippine export trade to the amount of \$16,837,116 or 49 per cent of the total value, as against \$15,616,867 for the same period of the previous year. The total value of cotton cloths imported into the islands during the nine months ending with March, 1913,

was \$5,625,896, as compared with \$6,580,332 during the previous year. The United States purchased hemp from the islands to the value of \$10,018,570, an increase of \$4,353,715 over the same period for the previous year. Approximately 80,000,000 cigars, with a value of \$1,708,293, were exported to this country, a material increase. There was a reduction in the value of sugar and copper exportations due principally, however, to reduced prices.

SUBMARINES WILL BE LARGER TYPE

Washington, June 9.—While the navy department consistently has been silent concerning its submarines, it became known today that the plans for the three vessels of this type authorized by the last session of congress contemplate vessels much larger than any now in commission. Navy department designers now are planning much larger and more formidable vessels of this type and some of them prophesy the development of the submarine into a giant battleship which will replace the dreadnaughts in the first line of defense. They even contend these vessels would be able to disappear beneath the surface of the sea to escape a return fire after discharging their great 12-inch rifles at an enemy.

EX-KING MANUEL SHOWS FORESIGHT; YEARNS FOR THRONE AND FIANCEE'S RICH PA WOULD PAY WELL TO MAKE HER A QUEEN



Left to right: Ex-King Manuel, Princess Augustine Victoria and Prince William of Hohenzollern. In picking out Princess Augustine Victoria of the Catholic branch of the German house of Hohenzollern as his bride-to-be, ex-King Manuel of Portugal showed unusual foresight. The ex-king, who has without a job since Portugal became a republic, would like to recover the throne. This can't be done without a good deal of money, if at all. Prince William, the bride-to-be's father, is a very rich man and is willing to pay well to make his daughter a queen.

London, June 9.—(Special)—The unusual foresight of ex-King Manuel of Portugal is exemplified in his betrothal to Princess Augustine Victoria, the eldest daughter of Prince William of Hohenzollern. Ever since Portugal became a republic the ex-king has been out of a job. He would very much like to get back on the old job again. But he realizes that to bring about this happy consummation he must have a good deal of money. Now it develops that his fiancée's father, who is one of the wealthiest men in Europe, is willing to dig far down into his jeans to make his daughter a queen. According to the Portuguese monarchists, whose headquarters are in this city, Prince William has declared his intention of dedicating his fortune to the return of Manuel to his kingdom and making his daughter a queen. He belongs to the elder branch of the Hohenzollerns, and the rights of his family in the German empire, especially in Prussia, were superior to those of the reigning line. These rights were surrendered to Prussia in 1850, but ever since that time the family has longed to get near a throne again. The best chance seems to be via Portugal. The bride-elect, her father's eldest child and only daughter, has been practically at the head of his household for the last year or two, and it is expected that she and Manuel will maintain an establishment in Berlin as well as having an apartment in Sigmaringen castle fitted up for them. Sigmaringen castle is the home of Prince William and is one of the most romantic and inaccessible places in all Germany. Manuel and his bride will style themselves King and Queen of Portugal and be in active communication with the monarchists. It is likely, too, that they will spend considerable time in England, plotting with the monarchists the overthrow of the Portuguese republic.